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[No. 3.]

ASPECTS OF THE CAUSE.

In the Providence of God the demands upon the American Colonization Society have entirely outgrown former efforts and income. Attention is earnestly invited to the following facts, particularly in their bearing upon the redemption of Africa, and the elevation of such of our colored people as desire to go to Liberia:

I. THE DESIRE TO GO TO LIBERIA.

Very large numbers of the colored people, being Divinely moved, as we believe, are earnestly applying for passage to Liberia. The Society has sent since emancipation some twenty-six hundred, and not one-half the applicants. In January just passed, in three days, three distinct lists of applicants for passage to Liberia, including over five hundred persons, were added to former applicants whom we were unable to send. Besides, we have ample evidence that the desire to go to Liberia is becoming a controlling passion with thousands of our colored people, as a means of usefulness to their race and the improvement of their own condition. We interpret this movement, as we think you will on reflection, as meaning the rapid colonization and redemption of Africa by means of our colored people.

II. THE CHARACTER OF THOSE DESIRING TO GO.

It is highly adapted to the end had in view. Besides their often demonstrated adaptedness to the climate, so deadly to white missionaries, large numbers of them are Christians, distinguished for the piety which characterizes such large numbers of the colored people South. Of those sent in November last, sixty-three had "witnessed a good profession;" forty-four of those sent in the next preceding expedition were also professing Christians. A similar proportion of all those sent since the war were members of Christian churches. Here is a number of Christian people transferred to a heathen continent, unparalleled in the history of missions, in the same period of time. And one of the most competent witnesses living testifies: "From my experience and observation in Africa, since 1851, the most successful civilizers and evangelizers of the heathen around and among us are the Christian emigrant families." "Christian emigrants, permanently located, can best evangelize the continent of Africa."

III. RECENT REVIVALS OF RELIGION IN LIBERIA AND THE REGIONS BEYOND.

These revivals constitute an interesting series of facts, and are harmonious with the general progress of the cause. It seems as if God was specially honoring our efforts. Here is the kind of news coming to us from Liberia:

"A Young Men's Christian Association, and the Ministerial Prayer Association, lately organized at Monrovia, promise to be of much benefit in promoting the religious interests of the Republic. The reviving and converting influences of the Holy Spirit have been largely felt in all the churches in most of the settlements. A letter from Monrovia, November 3d, conveys the information that not less than one hundred and thirty persons have been converted. 'The Methodist Episcopal church for two weeks was thronged from daylight to late at night, services of various kinds being kept up continually. Scarcely a family has been passed by without some drops from the heavenly shower. Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists were seen in each others' places of worship, laying aside all minor considerations for the time being, and praying, exhorting, singing, preaching, encouraging mourners, and thus making common cause with each other. The work is still progressing.' Several young men are looking forward to the Gospel ministry, and lately two have been taken under the care of the Presbytery of Western Africa, having this object in view."

This work has not been confined to the emigrant population, but has extended to the natives, who seem readily influenced by Christian precept and example. Distant kings have sent for Missionary teachers.

IV. THE AID OF OUR WORK TO PURELY MISSIONARY ORGANIZATIONS.

As these have aided our work, so ours has aided theirs. The value of Liberia as a great and effectual aid to Missions has been acknowledged by the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Lutheran Boards of Missions. The Baptist Missionary Union has resumed operations in Liberia. The American Board of Commissioners were contemplating Missions in Liberia, when, by the recent Presbyterian union, Western Africa was transferred to the Presbyterian Board already at work there. The value of a Christian nation in Africa, with numerous Churches and Schools, and a College, with a Government so advanced as to be acknowledged by all the leading Powers of the earth, inviting and aiding missionary institutions, cannot be exaggerated.

ADDRESS OF REV. ELIJAH R. CRAVEN, D. D.*

PASTOR OF THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEWARK, N. J.

It is with a strange pleasure, Mr. PRESIDENT, that in this my birth-place and early home, where I first learned to love the Colonization Society, I find myself privileged to advocate its interests. Like the features of my mother's face, this enter-

* Delivered at the Fifty-Fourth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society, at Washington, D. C., January 17, 1871.

prise is interwoven with the texture of my earliest memories. Amongst my first recollections is one of the tears I shed at learning that two of my dearest playmates had gone to Liberia. From that day I have loved the land which had become their home, and the people of whom they had become a part. That love has grown with my growth and strengthened with my strength—ever increasing as I learned more and more of the nature, the aim, and the results of Colonization.

I have passed through three mental phases in reference to this whole subject. The *first* was in the days of youth and early manhood, when Colonization was invested with a halo of romance. I anticipated *immediate* and manifestly glorious results. I expected that *immediately* Liberia would become the seat of a great nation, where science, art, commerce, and agriculture should *at once* flourish; that thither American negroes would *at once* flock, as doves to their windows, thus delivering America from the curse of slavery; and that thence streams of blessing would *at once* go forth, Christianizing and civilizing the entire continent of Africa. I had not then, Sir, learned to hope and patiently wait—to hope and patiently labor for an earthly future, to be postponed, perchance, beyond the narrow span of my earthly life.

The days of imagination passed away, and those of skepticism began. Manifestly the colony was not all that fancy painted it. Emancipation and a sea voyage did not convert those just delivered from slavery into cultured men and women. Disease and death were in Liberia—ignorance and poverty and want were there, and the hatred and murderous attack of neighboring barbarous tribes. At home the opposition of enemies increased; the Society failed to win the confidence of the great mass of the colored population; the love of many friends waxed cold; and, as the fathers died, their sons did not, in friendship, rise up in their stead. Over the whole enterprise there was the flavor of decay, and I *doubted*.

Reflection, however, soon wrought the conviction that my first idea as to a glorious future, save in the matter of *time*, was the correct one—that things were as they should be in order to that future—that the evident *decay* was but a necessary step in progress—that it was but another manifestation of the great law impliedly referred to by Jesus, when, in reference to His own death, He declared: "*Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but, if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit.*"

The law implied in that utterance is, *a new life is the result of death*; or, in other words, the decay of the mass enveloping a germ is in order to the development, the forth putting of that germ. Illustrations of this law we have on every hand—in

every decaying seed that sends forth a plant, in every broken ovum whence proceeds an animal. So has it been from the beginning. The forests of the old world were overthrown and submerged and buried, and in their graves partially disorganized, in order to the production of the coal which now lights and warms and gives power to the human family. To show the prevalence of this law in the development of all new life, not only physical, but moral, social, national, would be easy. This could be done, however, only in an extended discourse. Time forbids that it should be attempted in the few moments allotted to me for this address, save in reference to nations, and remarks on this point must be of the most general character.

What is a NATION? It is not, as many suppose, a mere complex of individuals. It is a complex of *related* individuals. It is an *organism*—a *body* having many *members*, pervaded by a common life. The individuals who compose it, whilst they may have great individual differences, have certain common characteristics—physical, mental, moral—common hopes and common aspirations. The French, the English, the American people, each is a nation—an organism—a unity. Cast a hundred thousand men, women, and children, not already bound together by national ties, as are our western pioneers, into such a valley as that of the Mississippi, and you have not a *nation*. The mass of individuals may, indeed, contain the germ of a nation, but they will no more be that organism whose germ they contain, than is the seed the plant that is to proceed from it—than is the ovum the living creature that is to come forth from the fractured shell. In order to the development of a nation, that human mass must be placed, by a designing, overruling Mind, under discipline—it must be placed under special discipline, in order to the production of some special form of life. In the struggle that ensues the weak will perish, and those also in whom there is no aptitude for membership in that which is to be produced; the survivors will not only be bound together by the experience of common suffering, but in them, also, latent or partially latent tendencies in the direction of the common life will be developed and educated; and in the end, with diminished numbers indeed, and with the marks of decay around, a nation will come forth, living and active, fitted to take into itself and assimilate the individuals who afterwards may be brought into connection with it.

It was thus that God dealt with Israel, amongst whom was developed and more strongly, perhaps, than amongst any other people, the feeling of nationality. He cast them into Egypt, where by the tyrannous heel of the Pharaohs and the taskmaster the life-blood was crushed out from multitudes, and the

survivors were trodden together into brotherhood. And still another process of decay was essential. The human mass, in whom community of feeling had been begotten by community of suffering, had been embruted by their discipline, and were unfitted to stand alone as a nation. They must be cast into the desert, where the barbarous crew that came out of the land of bondage should perish; and where their children—retaining all of nationality that had been gained by their fathers in Egypt, but desert born and bred, far from all oppression, reared under and supported by the hand of their God, miraculously stretched forth in their behalf—should be prepared not only for independent existence, but to become the progenitors of a people that, throughout the ages, should pour through the nations, distinct and separate, like the Gulf stream through the Ocean.

It could readily be shown, Sir, that all strong nationalities have thus been formed. Time forbids, however, that illustrations should be multiplied. Let one other suffice. We are all familiar with the early history of our own country. We remember how, of the one hundred that sailed in the Mayflower, fifty died during the first winter; and how, in consequence of the rigor of the climate, and exhausting toil and disease and the attacks of savage enemies, year after year a large portion of those who followed the first settlers perished. Concerning the first colony in Virginia it has been declared, that at the expiration of seventeen years, after the immigration of between nine and ten thousand persons, at an expense of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, but eighteen hundred remained. Thus was it, to a greater or less extent, with all the colonies. By fearful discipline, the weak and the inapt were winnowed out, and the survivors were not only bound together but had developed in them that spirit of independence, of dependence on self under God, of courage, of energy, of persistence, which has enabled this people to take possession of and subdue the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific. But the process was not yet complete. The separate colonies, as separate fibres, by the grinding, burning, in part *destroying* discipline of the Revolution, were pressed, twisted, welded together into one nation, having one experience, one all-pervading national life; they were transformed into one strong and vigorous *living organism*, fitted to receive into itself as food, and to assimilate the discordant elements that have been cast in upon it from foreign shores.

Is not this the process, as to its principles, that Jehovah has been repeating on the shores of Africa? Decay, it is true, has been there; but has there not a living nation arisen from the

bosom of decay? On this point it is not necessary to enlarge, as its truth has been already made manifest, both in the Report to which you have listened and in the eloquent address of the gentleman who preceded me.

That there is national life in Liberia, every observing mind must admit; but it is still feeble; the nation itself is small. Are things to continue as they are, or is the nation to become large, vigorous, controlling? The affirmative of this question has already been argued by the Rev. Dr. Haight. Will you listen to another argument in some respects similar, but proceeding from a different stand-point?

Africa is one of the three great southern continents, in many respects similar to its sisters, but in other and important respects diverse. Not only is it the largest and most luxuriant of the three, but it is peopled by a race, or complex of races, vigorous and fruitful, to whom the air, which to the rest of the world is poison, is balm. The European can live and propagate his race in Australia, and in South America, but not in Africa. The fearful climate has been throughout long ages and in successive generations exerting a selecting and formative influence upon those who have emigrated to the soil. It has destroyed those who had no aptitude for it; it has strengthened the peculiarities of those who were fitted to breathe it; and so, from the mass of humanity it has elicited and *e-educated* for itself a people. The process of life springing out of decay has there gone on, on a most gigantic scale. This race has been redeemed by the blood of Jesus, and has been promised to Him as a portion of His inheritance. But how is it to be evangelized? How can they believe unless they hear? And how can they hear without a preacher? And how can they preach, when to breathe is death? You will admit that could some one of its nations become evangelized and civilized, from which missionaries might proceed, and which could extend a protecting hand over those who went forth from it, the work of further evangelization might be performed in the ordinary mode. But how is this *initial* work to be performed? Now, mark the Providence of God.

Almost coeval with the settlement of this country, He, in His infinite wisdom, permitted to begin one of the greatest atrocities of the ages—the sons and daughters of Africa were torn from their homes, and sold into a cruel bondage. The very woes of this transported, but still vigorous and increasing race, which, like the bush in the desert, has remained undestroyed in the midst of flame, should lead us to suspect that Jehovah designed to accomplish great things through its instrumentality. Here they become Christianized, and to a certain

degree enlightened. In process of time a portion of them are carried back to the land of their fathers, and are there developed into a Christian nation; and this movement is so timed that the development is completed just before the general emancipation of their brethren; and thus, at the moment it is needed, a secure home is offered to all who will enter it. Mark well the points of observation. The promise of Jehovah; the apparent impossibility of its fulfillment; the permitted wrong of the slave-trade; the evangelization of those enslaved; the return of a portion of them to their fatherland, and their development into a *nation*, the very instrument manifestly most effective for the fulfillment of the prophecy. Who can doubt that under the wise and gracious government of Him who knoweth the end from the beginning, and who causeth even the wrath of man to praise Him, the planting of the Republic of Liberia was designed as in order to that fulfillment? As little can I doubt it, Sir, as I can doubt that the convulsions, the upheavings and the depressions of the strata of the old world, the grindings of the glacier and the iceberg of the ice period, were designed to prepare the earth as a habitation for man. As little can I doubt it, as I can doubt that the overthrow and the burial of the forests of the carboniferous era were in order to the formation of that material which now supplies the needs and ministers to the development and the blessedness of the human family.

In Liberia I see the promise of a glorious future for the entire African race—for those who are in this land, and for those also who are in the land of their fathers.

I see the promise of a glorious future for those who are in America. And here, Sir, let me not be misunderstood. I do not advocate forcible expatriation. The right of the negro to remain in the United States, if so he choose, is as perfect as that of myself and my children. He is a citizen of the Republic. No human power has the right to colonize him against his will. I would resist to the last degree, with every faculty, physical and mental, with which God has gifted me, the removal from this land, against his consent, of the meanest of the race. But at the same time I believe, on many considerations unnecessary now to be recapitulated, that this is not the best home for him—that here he cannot reach his fullest development nor fulfill his high destiny. I believe that ere long he will see this for himself—he will perceive that in his fatherland there are *for him* more genial suns, and a more bracing atmosphere, and a wider, nobler field for cultivation than here exist. Liberia opens for him a home, a resting place, a citadel of departure and defense for the subduing and civilizing

of the whole continent of Africa. This opinion, it is acknowledged, may be erroneous. It may be that there is a glorious work for the sons of Africa to accomplish here.

But be that as it may, in Liberia I see hope for Africa. It stands, a Christian nation, on the shores of that long-afflicted Continent. Doubtless many of the African race in this land, moved by the Spirit of Christ, will devote themselves to the glorious work of evangelizing and civilizing their brethren. Liberia offers to them a fulcrum for their lever. From Liberia, doubtless, influences of blessing shall go forth—the broad savannahs of Africa shall blossom with the rose of Sharon, and from every hill-top and valley songs of praise unto our God and of rejoicings shall go up. Under the influences proceeding from that Republic, Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God.

Let us not, Mr. President, despise the day of small things. All great things are in their beginning small; and, being small, are by the vast majority of men ignored or despised. It was a busy day in Bristol, some two hundred and fifty years ago, when a feeble band of emigrants sailed from that active mart. The great men of the city were engaged in what they regarded as the important business of the day. The vast majority, perchance, knew not of the expedition, and of the few who knew, the greater number were filled with contempt. Little dreamed they that the names of those unknown, despised emigrants should be given to immortality, whilst their own should sink into oblivion. Little dreamed they that the frail Mayflower was bearing from their wharves the seeds of empire.

It was my privilege, Sir, just as I was entering manhood, to behold the extension from one of the northern windows of yonder Capitol of the first wire of the magnetic telegraph; to look upon the working of the first apparatus employed for the public transmission of messages. The multitude passed by unheeding, and of those who knew what was being done, the vast majority despised and ridiculed. But we who looked upon those wires, as over them flashed the first public message ever telegraphed on earth—WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT!—beheld the birth of an infant that already has become a giant, and is encircling the world with its civilizing arms.

Let us not despise the day of small things. We are not privileged to-night to witness a birth; but we are privileged to *tend*—we are not patrons, Sir, but servitors—we are privileged to tend the infant weakness of the man-child God hath given to the world, that is to become a King, and, crowned with empire, is to bear Christianity and civilization to a Continent.

ADDRESS OF REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., LL.D.,*

EX-PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON COLLEGE.

MR. PRESIDENT: As preliminary to certain matters, which I desire to submit for consideration, I shall first present two or three propositions, the truth of which, I can safely assume, will not be questioned by any of this audience. I shall, therefore, merely state them, and not attempt to argue them. They are these:

1. That it is our duty to do all in our power to elevate our fellow-men, of every language, color, and clime.

2. That this responsibility rests in a measure upon *every one* who can contribute in the least degree to this result, of whatever caste or complexion he himself may be.

3. That, from his superior knowledge of his true relations to God and to man, the professed follower of Christ is under special obligations to seek the highest welfare of the whole human family.

Now, let it be shown that the friends and patrons of this Society can do more for the highest welfare of the human race by disbanding our organization, and by engaging in some other enterprise, with the end just mentioned in view, and for one I am prepared to say, Let the American Colonization Society die; and for the good she has accomplished let her receive at our hands an honorable burial; and let us all unite, heart and hand, in this better method of attaining our object, viz: *The highest possible elevation of our whole race.*

But if, on the other hand, it can be shown that the faithful prosecution of the aims of the Colonization Society will interfere with no other benevolent enterprise, while it will be followed by untold blessings to those whose good more especially our Society has ever sought to promote, then, I say, it is wrong to frown upon the work, or to attempt to interfere with it; and that it is incumbent upon all Christian men and Christian women to give their countenance to the aim and the efforts of the American Colonization Society, if it be in their power so to do.

Leaving it to others to show, if they can, that we ought to give up the peculiar work of the Colonization Society, I shall endeavor to make it appear:

1. That this Society does not interfere with the prosecution of any other benevolent enterprise in behalf of the colored race in this country.

2. That it is a valuable auxiliary to other Christian and benevolent associations; and that its power for good will be

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just in proportion to its success in the prosecution of its philanthropic work.

3. That the work of the Colonization Society is one in which all classes of people ought to take a lively interest.

Much of the opposition to the Colonization Society, on the part of the colored people in the United States, has doubtless arisen from *the impression* that the friends and supporters of this Society were hostile to any and all efforts made to place them upon an equality with the whites; and that this is *the* reason why the Society is still assiduously endeavoring to strengthen the Republic of Liberia, and to render it attractive to the colored race in this country.

It is true, that the Society is desirous to send additional emigrants to Liberia, and to make *that* country more and more attractive to the people of color in the United States; not, however, for the reason suggested, but for others, of which I may have occasion to speak; and among these is our full conviction that Africa is to furnish the arena whereon the people of color are to achieve their highest triumphs in all the arts and refinement of civilized and Christian life; and where they will enjoy, without any drawback, all the blessings of a free government. Here in the United States they may enjoy, indeed, all the rights and immunities which the laws can give them; but, reasonable or unreasonable, it must be many, many years, if ever, that the mass of the colored people in this country can rise to an equality with the whites in social life.

The state of sentiment on this subject among the whites, and more especially in the laboring classes, the American Colonization Society had nothing to do with creating or fostering; but, knowing its existence, the friends of Colonization sought to find a compensation, partial it may seem to many, nevertheless a real one, for this lack of social equality. So far from being hostile to any attempt to elevate the colored race here at home, the friends of Colonization are ready to bid "God speed" to every judicious measure for the education and elevation of the entire body of the colored people. They hope that the efforts made to this end will be greatly increased. It is of the highest importance to the interests of all concerned that all the colored people of this country should be educated, and well educated; and no pains or expense should be spared in our efforts to reach this result. This is an undertaking in every view of it praiseworthy; and, although the wisdom and policy of the constitutional changes, which removed from the people of color all political disabilities, have been questioned by many of the wisest and best men in the nation; yet I apprehend that no wise man, seeing these people have been admitted to all the rights and privileges of citizenship, can hesitate to say

that they should be thoroughly enlightened, both as to their duties and their privileges. But this cannot be done, unless they are as generally educated as the whites.

It was the highest good of the freedmen of former days that the founders and other early friends of the Colonization Society sought to advance, and it is the belief of the present friends and patrons of this Institution that in seeking to strengthen the Liberian Government, and to make it a still greater power for good than it now is, we are contributing our share to the elevation of the colored race, both at home and abroad.

Can any one fail to see that the existence on the Western Coast of Africa, or elsewhere, of a powerful Republic, composed exclusively of people of color, educated and refined, and in the enjoyment of all social, political, and religious privileges which we of this land possess, must exert a mighty influence in favor of their brethren who remain here?

There is no antagonism, then, in the respective aims of the American Colonization Society and of those philanthropists who would have the entire body of the freedmen in the United States to abide here in the land of their birth. It is only as to the best mode of attaining the end they differ, the one class deeming it best that all should remain, the other believing that higher and nobler results will be reached by a part, and, of necessity, a very small part, of them going to Liberia. For, at best, it is only a very small fraction of the entire number that the American Colonization Society, with her limited resources, can send to this land of true freedom.

Could our Society, in any one year, send as many as a *thousand*, this, estimating the whole colored population at four millions, would be but one emigrant for every four thousand persons, or the one four-thousandth part of the entire number. And for the years that follow, the annual increase of this class of our citizens may be estimated at *hundreds of thousands*, while the number of emigrants sent to Liberia by this Society would seldom, if ever, exceed a *single thousand* in any one year. Yet this addition to the emigrant population now in Liberia would be of the highest importance to the full development of the resources of that land, and to the strengthening of its government, and it would *scarcely* be missed here, if at all.

Seeing the whites of this country cannot live and labor in that tropical yet fruitful region, and our colored people can, and also thrive, is it asking too much of the colored race here to furnish from their millions a few thousand persons, to add to the strength and usefulness of a Republic which may prove to be the highest glory of their race in the estimation of all the enlightened nations of the earth?

From what has been said I think it must be apparent that

the numbers called for by the American Colonization Society would not be missed from the entire aggregate of the colored people in the United States, and their removal could not interfere with any other benevolent scheme for the elevation of the millions remaining here in their own country, for we cheerfully admit that this is their country and home as well as ours.

I think, Mr. President, that I have made good my first position, viz: "That this Society does not interfere with the prosecution of any other benevolent scheme or enterprise in behalf of the colored race in this country."

My second position was this, viz: "That the American Colonization Society is a valuable auxiliary to other Christian and benevolent associations, and that its power for good will be just in proportion to its success in the prosecution of its philanthropic work."

Is it not obvious that such a Government as that of Liberia must afford great and most valuable facilities in any efforts made to introduce Christianity and civilization among the nations of Western Africa? Will it not afford protection to the Missionaries residing among the contiguous tribes? Will not—I may rather ask, Does not—the superior intelligence of the emigrants excite a desire in the natives for schools, and the means of Christian culture?

These things have not received from the Christian community in this country the attention they deserve.

The mere existence of such a Commonwealth as Liberia, with a jurisdiction extending over a half a million of uncivilized natives, cannot fail to be of great service to any and all persons who, prompted by the love of Christ, may desire to bring these rude and barbarous people to a knowledge of the true God, and to the enjoyment of all the blessings of civilized life.

We all know why the war between Germany and France is yet carried on, with such fierceness and obstinacy, by the contending armies. It is simply to determine who shall possess the strongholds on the border of the two countries, which can open and close to an invading army the passes from one country to the other. And is it not more important that the Christian world should have such a stronghold as that furnished by the Government of Liberia for its advances against the kingdom of darkness in the vast regions of Western Africa?

Had there been no American Colonization Society, there would have been no Liberia. And, if the operations of our Society should now be brought a close, the power of Liberia would be greatly crippled. On the other hand, should the friends of true religion come up at once and liberally to the aid of this Society, and be fully awake to the importance of

increasing the numbers and the intelligence of the Liberian people, by sending additional emigrants, and by assisting the Liberian Government to extend their school system among the natives, we might soon be permitted to see among these barbarous hordes a rapid advance in civilization and Christian knowledge.

Supposing that on the Western Coast of Africa there were no Liberia, and that for the five hundred miles now subject to her control there were no such Christian settlements as now exist on that Coast, what would the Christian world be willing to contribute in order to obtain the very advantages which these Christian settlements afford, for the introduction of Gospel light and truth among the heathen tribes of this benighted land?

Does any one ask, What are the facilities afforded by Liberia for aggressive movements on the part of Christian men and Christian Societies?

I answer:

1. There is in Liberia a Christian Commonwealth, which officially and openly acknowledges its obligations to labor for the Christianizing of the native tribes.

2. Liberia has numerous Christian churches, of different evangelical denominations. She has also her Common and High Schools, and a College, under the control and instruction of Christian men and able teachers.

Here is a large foundation for the upbuilding of her people in Christian knowledge and useful learning.

The greater the success attending the philanthropic efforts of our Society, the greater will be the power of Liberia for good to all the native tribes within the sphere of her influence.

On this head I will dwell no longer, but will say a few words in regard to the last topic which I proposed to consider, viz: "That the work of the Colonization Society is one in which all classes of the people ought to take a lively interest."

If the view which we have just presented be a correct one, viz, that a successful carrying on of our enterprise will be attended with the happiest results, both to the thousands who go to Liberia and to the millions that remain here, in the land of their birth and of their preference, then surely it follows, that it is a duty incumbent upon all classes of our citizens to encourage the efforts which we are making for the elevation of the colored race.

If, as we have maintained, the reflex influence of a strong government in Liberia, under the sole control of emigrants from this land, cannot fail to exert a most happy influence upon the condition of the freedmen here, then surely both duty and interest demand that the people of color in the United

States, so far from throwing their influence against our Society, should heartily co-operate with us in our efforts to elevate their race, and to bless a portion of the vast continent of Africa, with a civilized people and a Christian government, in accordance with the views so happily presented on this occasion by my friend, the Rev. Dr. Haight.

So, too, both duty and interest call upon the General and State Governments to aid our efforts to add to the numbers and to the strength of Liberia. From the origin of this Society, it was a part of its plan to act in concert with them, so far as any of them were willing to countenance our enterprise; and for many years we received important aid from several of the States, as well as from the United States. And it gives me great pleasure to mention, in this connection, that within a few weeks it was my privilege, as President of the New Jersey Colonization Society, to receive from the Treasury of our State a check for *one thousand dollars*, in aid of our operations, and to transmit it to the Financial Secretary of the American Colonization Society, to assist in defraying the expenses of the last expedition to Liberia; and I cannot but indulge the hope that further aid may be looked for from this source.

The small loss in the number of laborers, occasioned by the yearly emigration of a thousand of them, more or less, will be much more than compensated by the opening of new marts to our foreign trade, and by the elevation of the colored race both at home and abroad, brought about, in no small measure, by the success attendant upon the settlement of these emigrants from our shores on the Western Coast of Africa.

There are those who imagine that the emancipation of the negro race in this country has done away the necessity for such a Society as this. But such persons mistake altogether the original design of the Society. It was not established, as some imagine, to promote the abolition of slavery; and yet in later years this was a very common opinion among the advocates of slavery at the South, and hence their great hostility to us. Still less was it established to rivet more strongly than ever the chains of those in bonds, as was often and most falsely charged by the enemies of our Society at the North; but for the relief and special benefit of the free people of color in the United States.

It was the offspring of an earnest and sincere desire to promote the highest interests of the colored man. Some of its ardent friends did hope that its efforts would result in the eradication of slavery from our soil, and in the removal of the great mass of the colored people, both bond and free, to the land of their fathers, and also in the civilizing and the Christianizing of Africa, and mainly through this instrumentality.

Other early friends of the Society may have believed that upon the whole the peace and prosperity of the Southern States would be the better secured by the removal of the free persons of color from these States; and this may have made them the more zealous advocates of Colonization. But the great mass of the early friends of this Society, whatever may have been their opinions on collateral questions, had *especially* in view the *elevation* of the free people of color in the United States.

The laws of the land not permitting them to meddle with the question of slave labor, they wisely turned their attention to the advancing of the best interests of the only class of the colored people for whom they could effectually exert themselves.

In this righteous and benevolent undertaking the leading statesmen of those days united with leading men of different religious denominations in laying the foundation of a Christian Commonwealth, for the exclusive benefit of the colored race. Monroe, Bushrod Washington, Clay, Webster, Harper, and others of like spirit, did not stop to inquire what would be the consequences to themselves and their aspirations should they give their countenance to this work; but from correct and enlarged views of the true interests of all classes of persons in our country, they openly and successfully advocated the cause of Colonization, and did what they could to secure for the American Colonization Society the aid of the National Government and the favor of the American people.

It is not for me to institute a comparison between these great advocates of our cause and those who have succeeded them in the management of our National and State affairs; but I may say, that if we will but earnestly address ourselves to the work of enlightening the mind of the country with respect to the vast interests involved in sustaining the operations of this Society, and gain the assent of the people generally to the soundness of our views, we may hope to see once more the leading men in our National Councils also the leading advocates of Colonization.

But our main reliance, under God, must be upon the churches of Christ in our land. It is by them chiefly our Society has been sustained, and to them we must look for most of the pecuniary resources requisite for the carrying on of our work.

It was no selfish consideration that prompted our Christian friends to their active labors and their liberal gifts. They knew that Liberia would furnish an asylum for the down-trodden of this land, where they might rise to the dignity of Christian freemen. They also knew that a community composed of such citizens could be none other than a blessing to as many of the one hundred and fifty millions of Africa as might be

within the reach of her power and influence. They further knew that the whole of Africa is to be regenerated, and that upon that land of darkness and of the shadow of death the Sun of Righteousness is to shine, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it; and they believed that this grand and glorious result is to be effected by human agencies provided of God, and they also believed that among these agencies the Republic of Liberia, planted and fostered by this Society, would, in all probability, have an important and a conspicuous place.

And, Mr. President, while we both may have attained to some distinction in our respective walks, yet I think you will agree with me in saying that the highest earthly honor which either of us can hope to reach is the honor of having our names appear among those of the active and devoted friends of this cause, when at some future, and perhaps a far-distant day, the historian of African civilization shall have occasion to speak of the part borne by the American Colonization Society in this great and noble work—the elevation of the colored race, both here and in Africa, to the dignity of manhood, and to the refinement of a Christian civilization.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 17, 1871.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, 450 Pennsylvania avenue, corner Four-and-a-Half street.

The President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, took the chair, and Rev. S. E. Appleton, of Philadelphia, led in prayer.

William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

Rev. Drs. Tracy, Craven, and Steele, were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Society reported that during the year Daniel Price, Esq., of Newark, New Jersey, had been constituted a Director for Life of the Society.

Rev. Melford D. Herndon, of Liberia, was introduced and invited to sit with the Board.

The Minutes of the last meeting of the Board, January 18, 19, and 20, 1870, were read.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Fifty-Fourth Annual Report of the Society.

Rev. William McLain, D. D., as Financial Secretary of the

Society, presented the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee, which was read, as were also the accompanying Report of Dr. James Hall, Agent of the ship Golconda, and the several papers named in the Statement.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society, and the Statement of the Executive Committee, with the papers mentioned therein, be accepted and referred to the appropriate standing Committees to report thereon.

Rev. Dr. Tracy, as Chairman of the Special Committee on Credentials, presented and read a report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved, and the roll of Delegates was completed, as follows:

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1871.

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—George W. Scott, Esq.,* Hon. George F. Edmunds,* Hon. Luke P. Poland.*

RHODE ISLAND COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Alexis Caswell, D. D.*

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. William W. Turner,* Hon. James T. Pratt,* Hon. L. F. S. Foster,* William S. Charnley, Esq.*

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren,* Rev. Dudley C. Haynes, Dr. Henry Lyon,* Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Joseph S. Ropes, Esq.*

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John McLeod, D. D.,* Almon Merwin, Esq., Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D.,* Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.,* James C. Holden, Esq.,* Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D., F. Wolcott Jackson, Esq.*

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Eli K. Price, Esq.,* Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D.,* Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D.,* Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Arthur M. Burton, Esq.*

OHIO COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. Columbus Delano.*

LIFE DIRECTORS.—Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., Rev. William McLain, D. D., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Joseph Henry, LL. D., Dr. Charles H. Nichols, Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., Rev. S. Ireneus Prime, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Dr. Harvey Lindsly, William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

* Not present.

The following are the **STANDING COMMITTEES**, appointed by the President:

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. Thomas S. Malcom.

FINANCE.—Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. S. Ireneus Prime, D. D., Rev. Dudley C. Haynes.

AGENCIES.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., Dr. Harvey Lindsly.

ACCOUNTS.—Daniel Price, Esq., Almon Merwin, Esq., Rev. William H. Steele, D. D.

EMIGRATION.—Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. George W. Samson, D. D.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, *January 18, 1871.*

The Board of Directors met this morning at 10 o'clock, President Latrobe in the chair.

The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D., of Newark, N. J.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Rev. B. F. Romaine, Corresponding and Financial Secretary of the Ohio Colonization Society, appeared and sat with the Board.

Letters of apology for absence at this meeting were presented from Edward Coles, Philadelphia, January 5; Hon. James T. Pratt, Wethersfield, Connecticut, January 13; and Daniel Price, Esq., Newark, N. J., January 15, 1871.

Rev. Mr. Appleton, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following Report, which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:

The Committee on Agencies would respectfully Report, that they re-affirm the principles and suggestions made by the Committee last year. The lapse of twelve months only confirm them in the value of the position then taken.

It is only necessary for our Society to have its cause frankly and fairly stated to secure the means and the subjects of Colonization. Your Committee would recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the Executive Committee to take efficient measures to establish Agencies and to organize Auxiliary Societies in the Western and Southern States.

Mr. Merwin, from the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following Report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:

The Committee on Accounts having examined the account of the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society for the year 1870, and compared the vouchers with the books, find the same correct. The bills also of James Hall, M. D., in account with the ship Golconda, for the same period, amounting to \$22,953.07, were submitted for our inspection. We recommend the same for approval.

The amendments to Articles Second, Fifth, and Seventh of the Constitution of the Society, proposed and approved at the last meeting of the Board, were severally considered, and on the question being taken, seriatim, they were duly adopted.

On motion it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Rev. Drs. Maclean and Steele, and Rev. Mr. Appleton, were appointed the Committee, who reported, through the Chairman, Rev. Dr. Maclean, recommending the re-election of the present officers, as follows:

FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—Rev. William McLain, D. D.

TRAVELING SECRETARY.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY.—William Copping.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

Rev. Dr. Tracy presented a copy of the action of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, at a meeting held in Boston, December 17, 1870, which was read, directing their Delegates "to call the attention of the Directors of the Parent Society to the recent Convention with Great

Britain in relation to the Slave Trade," and directing its Secretary "to prepare a statement of the matter in said Convention demanding the consideration of the said Board of Directors."

The statement prepared under the above action by the Secretary, Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., and a communication from Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washington, December 14, 1870, in relation to the Convention, were read.

Rev. Dr. Orcutt, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following Report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies respectfully Report, that two have been organized during the last year, one in Rhode Island and one in Ohio, making eleven in all. These exist in each of the New England States, and in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

Auxiliary Societies must be regarded as important on many accounts. They are necessary as a source of representation in this Board; and the multiplication of them in other States is desirable in order to increase such representation.

The cause is one which concerns the whole country, and Auxiliaries in the different sections of it, sending Delegates from year to year to this Board, would tend greatly to inform and interest the people generally on the subject.

In the judgment of your Committee, the time has come for the American people without distinction of party, or sect, or sections to appreciate the purely benevolent and philanthropic objects of the Society; and if the attention of wise and good men can be secured, we are confident that Auxiliary Societies may be voluntarily formed in all parts of the country greatly to the advancement of the work in which we are engaged.

The appointed hour having arrived for the meeting of the Society, the Board took a recess, and at half-past twelve o'clock resumed its session.

Rev. Dr. Haight, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following Report, which was, on motion, accepted and the resolutions were adopted:

The Committee on Emigration Report the following resolutions for adoption by the Board:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Board it is of great importance that emigration to Liberia should at the present time be encouraged by all legitimate means.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Executive Committee to prepare and distribute a brief address to the colored people of the United States, with the

view of disabusing their minds of prevailing misconceptions on the subject of emigration to Liberia, and also setting forth the inducements to the same.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board there is at the present time especially grounds on which it is incumbent on the Christian Philanthropist of this country to sustain liberally the American Colonization Society, in order that all suitable persons desirous to emigrate to Liberia may be, at once, sent out.

A letter was read from Rev. Melford D. Herndon, Philadelphia, January 14, 1871, expressive of gratitude for the work being done for Africa by the Society, and for the many benefits he has personally derived by removing to Liberia some seventeen years since, and to which he is preparing to return with his children.

The Board adjourned to meet in this place this evening at 7½ o'clock.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, *January 18, 7.30 o'clock P. M.*

The Board met, and, in the absence of the President, called to Baltimore by a professional engagement, Rev. John Maclean, D.D., LL.D., the senior Vice President of the Society in attendance, was invited to preside.

The minutes of the meeting of to-day were read and approved.

The Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, and that on Finance, reported through their respective Chairmen, and their reports were, on motion, accepted and approved.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to our President for the able and dignified manner with which he has presided on the present occasion.

Resolved, That after the reading of the minutes of this evening and devotional exercises, the Board adjourn to meet at this place on the third Tuesday in January, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

The minutes were read and approved.

The Board united in prayer, offered by the Rev. Dr. Samson, and then adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER,
Secretary of the Board.

Correspondence of the Christian Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

NEWARK, N. J. *January 26, 1871.*

FRIEND ATWATER: It may be of interest to some of your readers, who have, as yet, had no errand to the city which letter-writers have done so much to belittle, to read a few notes on Washington; and, to this end, I would expand some paragraphs already published in our *Daily Advertiser*, while the whirling snow now falling reminds me of the elemental mercies with which our Heavenly Father crowned my visit.

Allow an old subscriber a few lines, for mention of a recent week in Washington and some things seen and heard. First, I had better name my errand and its appropriate belongings, and then the sights of the Capitol and other District notables.

The New Jersey Colonization Society was represented at the annual meeting of the Directors of the Parent Society by President John Maclean, of Princeton, and Rev. Drs. Craven and Steele, of Newark, to all of whom fell a full share of the usual duties on committees. At the Society's meeting on Tuesday evening, addresses of a very eloquent and impressive power were made to an audience rarely drawn out, even by this grand topic, by Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, and Drs. Craven and Maclean, of New Jersey. These gentlemen are all most lovingly devoted to this noblest opening for African intellect and self-culture, and the offspring of their fondest thought was on that delightful evening baptized with inspiration. We shall see those speeches in pamphlet, I presume, but no man who shall ever read the thrilling speech of the venerable "old man eloquent" of Nassau Hall, can partake fully in the joy and admiration of the hearer. Every power was on fire, and those who have heard Clay and Webster felt themselves borne back to the better days.

Liberia offers a fertile country where the white man can neither hold power nor cast a vote, where the black man *can* (because he is already doing it) prosper and be rich. Those who went from this country with only the aid which we of the Colonization Society offer to every worthy black, are now owners of coffee plantations and steam sugar-mills, in regions healthy as our South. The offer is still open—free passage in a specially-fitted ship, ready to go twice a year, a tract of land, given outright, and provisions for a six-months' start. At present, we are in urgent need of money to send the hundreds who beseech us to forward them by the "Golconda;" and, if some of our wealthy men could read, as I have, the autograph entreaties of the very men whom we compel to wait, after the Lord has inclined them to seek their own Republic,

they would be incited to somewhat of the noble ardor that brought the venerable Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., from Boston, to blend his counsels and prayers with those of his fellow-directors in this high philanthropy for the redemption of a continent to industry and to God.

One of the proudest memories that will twine with the name of Henry Clay will be his early and undying advocacy of colonization for the African in a fair sphere for proof that he was capable of nationality. And so of Mills, and Burgess, and Finley, and Alexander.

From the heights of the future a great people in Africa will read of the apathy and the obstacles that occurred, just at this point in their history, with the same feelings that now actuate the reader of the trials and besetments, by sluggish friends and treacherous foes, of the immortal colonists of Plymouth.

S.

From the Philadelphia American.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

There is a steady stream of emigration from the United States to the Republic of Liberia, on the West coast of Africa. Since the close of the war, over twenty-five hundred emigrants have gone to Liberia, where each family has received twenty-five acres of fertile land, with provisions for six months, while clearing the land and building houses.

Having been present at the embarkation of one hundred and ninety-two freedmen in November, at Portsmouth, Va., I can speak from personal observation. Without an exception they were persons worthy of the donations of benevolent persons who desire to establish a Christian Republic in Western Africa. Sixty-three were members of Christian churches, and as only sixty-eight persons were twenty-one years old and upward, the proportion of church members was remarkable. Some possessed skill in mechanical arts, one being an engineer and another a carpenter.

All were skilled in agriculture. Eighty-one were from Plymouth, Washington county, N. C., and one hundred and eleven were from Windsor, Bertie county, N. C. They embarked on the large packet-ship *Golconda*, belonging to the American Colonization Society. Among the cabin passengers we saw Rev. James M. Priest, who has been in Liberia thirty-four years, but came over to attend the Presbyterian General Assembly. We met also Dr. John Anthony Parm. a native of Liberia, who had completed his medical studies at Harvard and at Dartmouth; Mrs. L. E. Freeman, wife of Professor Martin H. Freeman, of Liberia College; Mrs. M. R. Savage, &c.

The emigrants expected to locate at the new settlements on

or near the St. Paul's river, named Brewerville (in honor of the late Charles Brewer, of Pittsburg,) and Arthington, (in honor of Robert Arthington, of Leeds, England;) sixty-seven at the former place and one hundred and twenty-five at the latter. The emigrants were not possessed of much book-learning, for they had not enjoyed opportunities to attend school; but they possessed hardy bodies, industrious habits, and excellent moral character. In Montserrado county, to which they emigrate, there are thirty-six schools, and a College, all taught by colored teachers. The emigrants were well supplied with farming tools, clothing, and other useful articles.

The sum of one hundred thousand dollars should be raised and expended during the present year to carry forward this great work of civilizing and Christianizing Africa by the instrumentality of her own children. Vast fields of missionary labor are now open among the nations in Africa adjoining the Republic of Liberia. Donations and legacies will assist worthy freedmen to establish Christian homes in Liberia, and powerfully promote the spread of civilization and Christianity in Africa. The opening of coffee farms and sugar plantations will enable the emigrants, in a few years, to send for their relatives, and also to sustain missionaries in the vast regions of Central Africa.

THOMAS S. MALCOM.

THIRD PUBLIC MEETING IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CITY, *February 13, 1871.*

A public meeting was held in the Baptist Church, Madison Avenue, last evening, in the interest of the American Colonization Society. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, pastor of the church, presided, and offered prayer.

Rev. Dr. Orcutt, Traveling Secretary of the Society, on being introduced, made the following statements in regard to its operations since the War:

From January 1, 1865, to January 1, 1871, six years, the American Colonization Society colonized 2,588 emigrants—averaging $431\frac{1}{3}$ per year.

The sum disbursed by the Society during the period named, was \$381,355 83—making \$147 35 per capita for the people colonized.

The disbursements cover not only the cost of transporting the emigrants to Africa, and their support for six months after their arrival in Liberia, the amount expended for education,

improvements, and agencies, but the total expenses of sustaining the Institution at home.

This exhibit is made in the firm belief that it will satisfy our friends and patrons of the economy, as well as efficiency, with which the affairs of the Society have been managed. It should however be remembered, that the expenses of prosecuting its work since the war, have been necessarily increased by the advance in the price of provisions and other things. It should also be borne in mind, that the cost of colonizing depends very much on the number colonized in a given year. If the means should be furnished to enable the Society to send out five or six hundred next Spring, and as many in the Autumn, for whose passage the Colonization Ship "Golconda" has ample accommodations, the cost per capita would be greatly diminished.

Bishop Janes, of the M. E. Church, was next introduced, and made an eloquent address. After speaking at some length of the changed condition of things produced by the late war, which, he had no doubt would prove to be a great blessing to the whites as well as the blacks of the South, and to the whole country, he proceeded to show the bearing and importance of the changed state of things in regard to the cause of African Colonization—maintaining that the cause would no longer be impeded or embarrassed by the old issues on the subject of slavery—that people could now see eye to eye, and labor together and in earnest for its promotion. The freedmen and their children, said the Bishop, are now in schools, and in a few years they will be educated and better prepared for usefulness in the land to which they emigrate. Thus the advantages of the Society are daily increasing. It is true that this country is large enough for our whole population. It is also true that we are all equal before the law; but there are prejudices against the colored race, and the colored man will not rest until he is independent and equal socially as well as before the law. He will therefore get to Africa as soon as he can. The Liberian Government gives each emigrant family twenty-five acres of good land in fee simple, which is a great inducement of itself. In conclusion, the Bishop said that never before had this Society stronger claims upon the financial and moral support of the community.

The next speaker was the Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., of the Episcopal Church, who spoke with his accustomed eloquence. He said: When Christ was on his way to Calvary His cross was laid upon the shoulders of a negro; and from that time onward the colored man has borne the cross of persecution. It seems as if, laboring under the malediction of Heaven, they had carried that malediction wherever they had gone. All these degradations and wretchedness have tended to make Africa a symbol of degradation. The climate of that country is such that white men can scarcely live in it, and only such men as Livingstone and Du Chaillu have explored it to any extent. All these facts should excite our sympathy for that country. It is said by travellers that there is a belt of twenty miles of atmosphere on either shore which is so translucent that at all times can be seen the "Southern Cross." This he considered as significant. He thought that the best way to civilize and evangelize Africa was to colonize the country with Christian blacks by the aid of this Society. The average duration of the life of a white man in Africa is only two years, and the country is dotted with the graves of white missionaries. If we can erect Christian ports on the shore by the aid of black missionaries, we may be enabled to extend our missions into the interior, where it is possible white men can live. This can be done by the aid of the Colonization Society.

Rev. Mr. Elder made a few remarks, referring to the first adventure of the American Colonization Society on the coast of Africa, and traced its progress to the present time. From 13,000 to 15,000 American blacks have been sent out, and additions have been made to their numbers, so that now there are over 500,000 souls in the Republic of Liberia. For these and other reasons he claimed that the Colonization Society had peculiar demands upon the people of this country.

FOR LIBERIA.

The barque Thomas Pope sailed from New York, February 21, for West Africa, having as passengers Rev. M. D. Herndon and family. This worthy man was formerly a slave, and removed from Kentucky some seventeen years since under

the auspices of the American Colonization Society. He obtained an education in Liberia, and was in the service of the Southern Baptist Board of Foreign Missions as a missionary among the Bassa tribe when the war began in the United States. He has since faithfully struggled to maintain his position, and now returns, after a few months' sojourn in this country, by appointment of the same Board as a Missionary to the aborigines of his fatherland on the banks of the Junk or Farmington river, Liberia. He is accompanied by his two sons, Robert and Benjamin Herndon, sent by the Colonization Society.

From the African Times.

THE AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

It appears from the report issued by the African Steamship Company, (the old company,) preparatory to the meeting of shareholders, that there is a balance of revenue amounting to 5,456*l.*, and that a dividend of eight shillings per share, free of income tax, for the half year ending in October last, will be recommended by the directors.* It appears that a call of 2*l.* per share has already been made to provide for the cost of the new vessels required for that extension of the operations of the company which is rendered necessary under the arrangement entered into by it with the British and African Steam Navigation Company, which, as our readers are aware, will come into full operation in January next, (next month,) from which time the old company will send out three steamers per month, and the new company, the British and African, two steamers per month, a steamer thus leaving Liverpool for the West Coast every sixth day. The directors also state that they purpose to apply to Parliament for a supplementary charter, to enable the issue of debentures equal in amount to one-third of their paid-up capital, it being probable that the company will need additional resources, and the issue of debentures being considered more advantageous to the existing shareholders than the issue of new shares, or the calling up of more money on the old ones.

* The shareholders have since approved of the dividend, the call, and the application to Parliament for a supplementary charter.—*Ed. A. T.*

DEATH OF STEPHEN COLWELL, ESQ.

We are pained to learn of the death of Stephen Colwell, Esq., which occurred at his residence in Philadelphia, January 16. For several years his health had been broken, and the intelligence of his departure does not surprise us.

Mr. Colwell was born in Brooke county, West Virginia, March 25, 1800; graduated at Jefferson College, in the neighboring county of Washington, in Pennsylvania, in 1819; practised law for some years in Pittsburg, whence he removed to Philadelphia in 1836, and since then he has resided in the latter-named city, where he engaged in business as an iron manufacturer and merchant. His leisure time was devoted to the study of political economy and finance, and his published volumes and essays on these subjects are recognized as occupying the highest rank as to research and transparency.

Personally we mourn the death of a dear friend. For forty years the Colonization Society received his constant and increased wishes for its success. Genial, kind, and loving; richly appreciative of the merits of others and greatly distrustful as to his own; endowed with rare reasoning powers, and warm and generous sympathies, his departure will sadden the hearts of thousands; yet precious hopes will mingle with the general sorrow—hopes that center “within the veil,” where the faithful find eternal release from sorrow, and fulness of joy in the presence of the Lord.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOLCONDA.

The Colonization Society ship Golconda, which sailed from Hampton Roads, Virginia, November 5, with nearly two hundred emigrants for Liberia, dropped anchor off Monrovia, December 23, 1870.

This voyage was the longest this superior vessel has made in our service, caused by heavy weather soon after leaving the United States, and by light winds and calms on the African coast, but not a single death took place, and the emigrants are reported to be well, and delighted with their new homes and prospects.

The Golconda cleared from Monrovia January 3, and arrived at New York February, 24.

PRESIDENT ROYE'S MESSAGE.

The Legislature of Liberia assembled in annual session at Monrovia December 5, and the message of President Edward J. Roye was delivered on the following Thursday. It is a short and business-like document, which we hope to be able to present in the next Repository. "Our foreign relations," it is stated, "are in a satisfactory and hopeful condition," and the President refers, with expressions of gratitude, to the courtesy shown him, and the "earnest interest manifested in our beloved Liberia" by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, during his visit in the preceding summer to London and Washington. He recommends "the consolidation" of the public debt, and the charter of a national bank, the development of "the rich resources" of the country east of the Republic, the construction of railroads, the peaceful incorporation of the neighboring native tribes and their growth in civilization and Christianity, and the putting forth of energy and enterprise to secure "a future of unbounded prosperity and material development," and the permanent "building up of a negro nationality" in Africa.

LETTER FROM HENRY W. DENNIS, Esq.

MONROVIA, *January 7, 1871.*

MY DEAR SIR: The "Golconda" arrived here on Friday, the 23d of December, and cleared for Boston on the 3d instant. The emigrants were landed on Monday, the 26th. It would have necessitated some labor and bustle on the Sabbath day to have landed them on Saturday, the 24th. There were no deaths on the voyage. Up to this time they are still in health, excepting some few who have been troubled with colics, from over-eating at night, and coughs among a number.

There were two persons whose names were not on the roll-list, but who came in the ship as emigrants, viz: Elizabeth White, aged sixteen years, in the family of Martin Hoggard, and Aaron Mills, a single man, twenty-one years of age, which makes the entire number to be one hundred and ninety-six, instead of one hundred and ninety-four as mentioned in your letter.

For the present they are all in this town. The Receptacle could not conveniently hold all, and I have had to rent several private houses. They are all anxious to get to their work, and I hope I shall be able to get them comfortably settled on their lands in a short time. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 3d and 4th instant, I furnished two boats to take the leading men of the two companies to Brewerville and Arthington. Some twenty-odd went up and returned on Wednesday evening. The land surveyor went up with them. I did not have the time to go with them. They report to me that they are

quite satisfied with the places. Next week I will furnish them with the necessary tools for work, and they will commence at once. I will have to furnish boats for their conveyance to and from the settlements named every week, as I did with the preceding company, until they are ready to take up their families. I have engaged the services of Mr. Alonzo Hoggard and his people, at Arthington, to aid all they can in pushing things, and the same with Mr. I. B. Munden and his people, at Brewerville. Mr. Hoggard was down a few days ago, and reports that the road to Millsburg is nearly completed. It will make the trouble and expense of carriage less by being able to use our own wagons.

Our Legislature is still in session, and up to this date nothing of importance has been done. The time has been mostly occupied in debate on the subject of the Constitutional amendment. President Royce vetoed the resolution declaring that the amendment is not adopted by the votes of the people, and the Legislature has failed to get a two third vote in each House, as required, to pass it over the veto. From the present appearance of things Mr. Royce will succeed in this matter.

I am, sir, yours sincerely,

H. W. DENNIS.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

PLEASING ACCOUNTS.—The brethren who went on to Washington to attend the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society return with pleasing accounts of the sessions there. Appropriate allusions were made to the death of one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, Richard T. Haines, Esq., so long busy in this city in every good work. The Annual Report made special mention of the last company of emigrants which sailed in November, 1870, in number nearly two hundred. Those in this city who assisted to provide these persons with outfits of tools and other necessities, have gladly learned that they were mostly industrious and intelligent, and were grouped in families. Several hundred applications are now on file in this city and in Washington of others willing and anxious to go to Liberia also. The New York branch of this useful Society has an office at No. 21 Bible House, and an efficient Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Orcutt, and by his indefatigable labors is doing much to give impetus to the great plan for civilizing and Christianizing Africa.—*New York Correspondence of the (Philadelphia) Presbyterian.*

WORTHY EMIGRANTS.—Having been present at the embarkation of 192 freedmen, on Nov. 4, I can speak from personal observation. Without any exception, they were worthy of the donations of the benevolent persons who desire to establish a Christian Republic in Africa. The proportion of church members among them was remarkable. Some of them possessed skill in mechanical art, and all were skilled in agriculture. From Plymouth, N. C., there were 81, and 111 were from Windsor, N. C. They possessed hardy bodies, industrious habits, and excellent moral characters. In the county to which they emigrate there are 36 schools and a College, all taught by colored teachers. Having also visited one year ago the 160 emigrants sent out

in the Golconda by the American Colonization Society, I bear testimony to the excellence of the emigrants thus sent. The opening of coffee farms and sugar plantations will enable the emigrants, in a few years, to send for their relatives and also to sustain missionaries in the vast regions of Central Africa. —*Letter of Rev. Thomas S. Mulcom, in the New York Tribune.*

DOING WELL.—Henry W. Dennis, Esq., says in a letter dated Monrovia, December 9th, 1870, "I have recently visited the settlements of Brewerville and Arthington. The settlers were generally well and doing well. The road from Millsbury to Arthington has been surveyed, and is now being made. I hope to have it done in time for the transportation of the expected emigrants and their supplies."

DEMAND FOR PASSAGE.—Five hundred respectable persons of African descent have, within the last month, made application to the American Colonization Society for aid to go to Liberia. The demand for passage is greater now than ever before, and will increase as the intelligence of the negro increases, and he learns that his brightest prospects for usefulness and happiness are in the land of his fathers.—*New York Observer.*

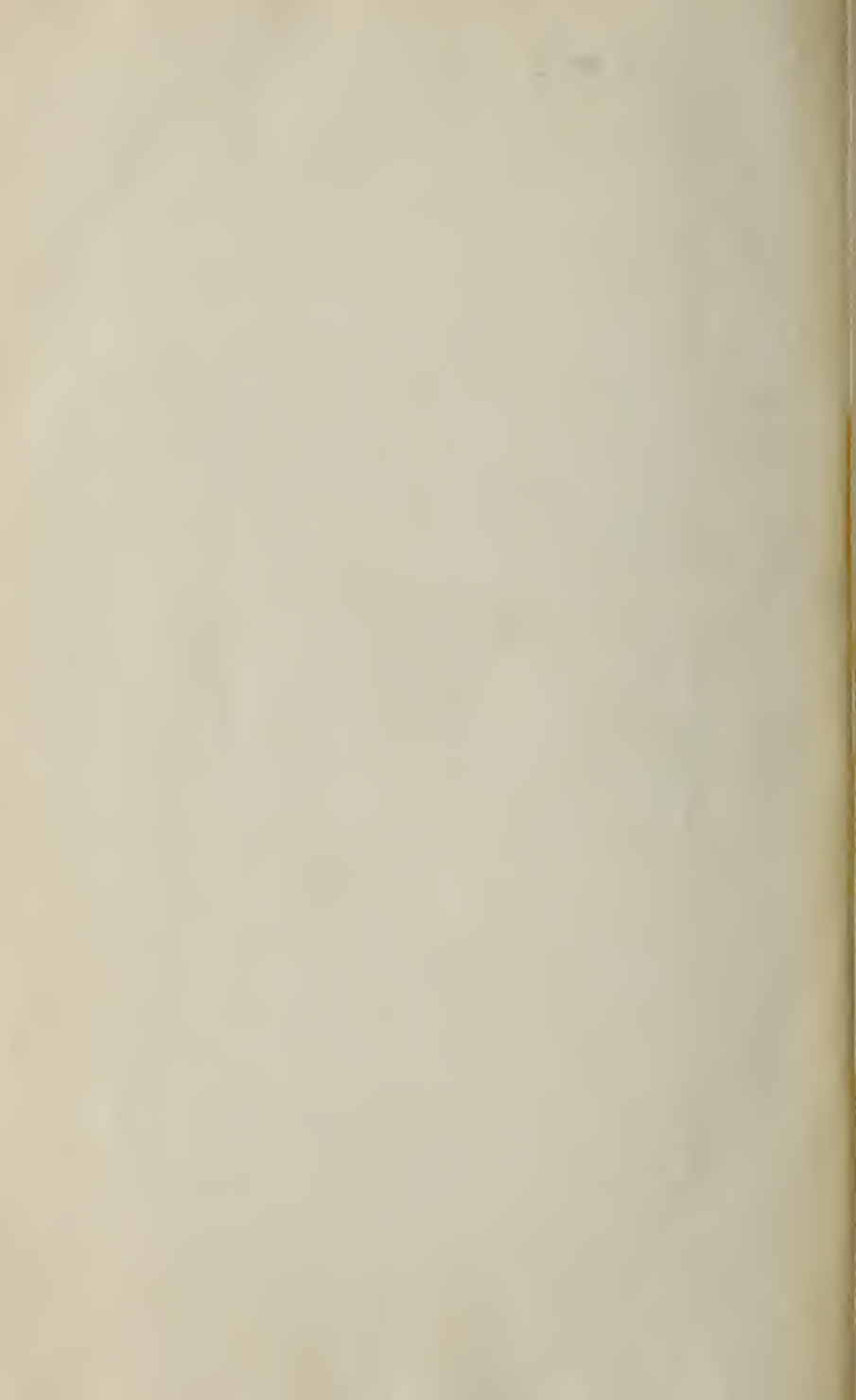
MISSIONARY COLONISTS.—During a recent visit to Washington, D C, I examined the applications just sent to the American Colonization Society from *six hundred freedmen*, in North Carolina, Georgia, and Kentucky, for passage to Liberia. No agent has procured the names. The applicants were self-moved. A large proportion of those who wish to go are the followers of Christ, and desire to promote the regeneration of Africa. They may be properly termed "missionary colonists." As Aaron and Hur held up the hands of Moses, so they will hold up the hands of the preaching missionaries. Africa needs these pious men and women. They entreat our aid that they may be speedily furnished with a passage to the land of their fathers. Fifty dollars will defray the expenses of an emigrant across the ocean; and fifty dollars more will furnish provisions and medical care, &c., for six months after arrival. Each family will receive twenty-five acres of fertile land. Brethren and sisters, we solicit your prayers and alms in this emergency.—*Thomas S. Mulcom, Cor. Sec., P. C. S.*

FURNISH THE MEANS.—The American Colonization Society has numerous applications on hand at this time from persons desiring to be sent to Africa during the present year, and many more, it is believed, would apply, if there were any hope of their being sent out. Many of these would go as well-trying Christian men and women, well taught in the ways of obtaining an honorable livelihood, and fitted to exert an influence for good upon their fellow-colonists and upon the surrounding tribes. And thus, while anything like a compulsory sending of this people to Africa ought to be always frowned upon, yet where they are disposed to go, and would be likely to be a means of blessing and good to the multitudes of that long-benighted and degraded continent, it would be the part of wisdom, philanthropy, and true religion to furnish them the means of going and of helping them for a time after their arrival, and bidding them God-speed —*Christian Instructor.*

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of January, to the 20th of February, 1871.

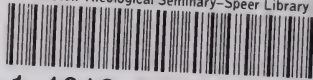
VERMONT.	
By Rev. J. K. Converse, (\$314.76.)	
<i>Burlington</i> , in part.—Mrs. Eliza W. Buell, James H. Gates, Mial Davis, J. N. Pomeroy, E. W. Peck, Mrs. R. W. Francis, each \$10. Miss Rebecca Wheeler, Miss Lucia T. Wheeler, each \$5.	70 00
<i>Rutland</i> —A. C. Bates, Luther Daniels, J. M. Haven, Mrs. F. A. Davis, each \$5. R. R. Thrall, James Barrett, Mrs. A. W. Seaver, each \$2.....	26 00
<i>Pittsford</i> —Asa Nourse, \$5; J. Stevens, H. F. Lathrop, J. A. Randall, Daniel R. Hall, each \$3; Wm. B. Shaw, E. H. Drury, each \$2; Chas. S. Colburn, Mrs. M. B. Barnes, Mrs. A. M. Gorham, A. D. Tiffany, each \$1.....	25 00
<i>Wallingford</i> —J. Munson, \$10; J. B. Munson, C. D. Clark, each \$5; Cash, \$2; Justin Batchelder, \$1.....	23 00
<i>Fair Haven</i> —J. Adams, \$5; J. Perkins, \$1.....	6 00
<i>Vergennes</i> —Collection Congregational Church, \$28; Mrs. A. E. F. Smith, \$10; Individuals, \$2..	40 00
<i>Waterbury</i> —Collection Congregational Church, \$13.45; Hon. Paul Dillingham, \$10; W. P. Dillingham, C. N. Arms, C. E. Wyman, Mrs. Wm. Wells, Mrs. Betsy Carpenter, each \$1.....	28 45
<i>Bridport</i> —Hon. Paris Fletcher, Mrs. Gordon Searle, Miss Emeline Kellogg, each \$10; Collection Cong. Church, \$20.31; and individuals of Cong. Society to constitute their pastor, REV. W. W. WINCHESTER, a Life Member, \$10.....	60 31
<i>Norwich</i> —Henry Russ, \$10; Allen Hazen, Mrs. L. W. Hazen, each \$3; Mrs. Ellen W. Clark, \$2; H. Buell, D. O. Jewett, each \$1.....	20 00
<i>Newbury</i> —Edward Hale, Joseph Atkinson, each \$5; H. H. Dunning, \$2; G. Barnett, Mrs. A. Dutton, P. W. Ladd, Dea. Kenney, each \$1.....	16 00
	314 76
CONNECTICUT.	
"From a Friend in Connecticut," by Hon. Samuel H. Huntington.....	50 00
MASSACHUSETTS.	
By Rev. D. C. Haynes, (\$666.09.)	
<i>Boston</i> —Peter C. Brooks, \$100; Misses Newmans, Edward Wigglesworth, Albert Fearing, James S. Amory, John A. Burnham, each \$50; Thomas Wigglesworth, J. C. Braman, Amos A. Lawrence, Wm. L. Lawrence, J. G. Cushing, each \$25; Edward Wheelwright, J. H. Walcott, each \$20; S. D. Warren, A. Kingman, D. C. Hall, Joseph Breck, Peter Butler, Sewell, Day & Co., F. Jones,	
each \$10; Quincy Tufts, Rev. John Means, D. H. Curry, each \$5; Benj. Thaxter, \$3.....	603 00
<i>Amherst</i> —L. Sweetser, balance to constitute Rev. J. L. JENKINS a L. M., \$20; others in First Congregational Church, \$11.72; Second Cong. Church, \$7.12; North Cong. Church, \$19.25; Prof. Edward Tuckerman, \$5....	63 09
	669 09
NEW YORK.	
<i>Hopewell Centre</i> —Mrs. Sarah Burch.....	5 00
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$586.51.)	
<i>New York City</i> —A. K. Ely, Mrs. M. F. Tillotson, Henry Young, each \$100; C. H. McCormick, John Steward, Miss Few and Mrs. Chrystie, each \$50; Charles N. Talbot, \$30; William Denistoun, \$25; John A. Hardenbergh, John Van Orden, each \$20; Hannah Ireland, \$10; A. W. Sexton, John Crolius, each \$8; Cash, \$21.51.....	586 51
	591 51
NEW JERSEY.	
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$35.00.)	
<i>Elizabeth</i> —Miss N. D. RANNEY, to constitute herself a Life Member.....	30 00
<i>Newark</i> —Mrs. Dr. Brinsmade....	5 00
	35 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous.....	871 00
GEORGIA.	
<i>Augusta</i> —Robert Campbell, Esq.	50 00
FOR REPOSITORY.	
<i>NEW HAMPSHIRE</i> — <i>Dover</i> —E. J. Lane, to January 1, 1873.....	2 00
<i>VERMONT</i> — <i>Newbury</i> —Mrs. Fannie Farrington, to January 1, 1871, \$5; P. W. Ladd, to October 1, 1871, \$1, by Rev. J. K. Converse.....	6 00
<i>MASSACHUSETTS</i> — <i>Hingham</i> —David Fearing, to January 1, 1872, Morris Fearing, to Jan. 1, 1872, each \$1, by Rev. Dr. Tracy.....	2 00
<i>NEW YORK</i> — <i>New York City</i> —Samuel Johnson, to May 1, 1872, \$1. <i>Harlem</i> —H. W. Ripley, to January 1, 1872, \$1.....	2 00
<i>MARYLAND</i> — <i>Baltimore</i> —Mrs. Henry Patterson, to Jan. 1, 1872.	1 00
<i>INDIANA</i> — <i>Aurora</i> —Rev. A. W. Freeman, to January 1, 1872, \$1. <i>Princeton</i> —Mrs. Martha W. Paxton, to January 1, 1872, \$1....	2 00
<i>WISCONSIN</i> — <i>Kenosha</i> —Mrs. Lydia Hanson, to January 1, 1872.	1 00
Repository.....	16 00
Donations.....	1,710 36
Miscellaneous.....	871 00
Total.....	\$2,597 36



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